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HARMONY OF HARMONY.

Paul Hainer BR CONTAINING,

- I. The GROUND WORK, or PRINCIPLES of MUSIC, by way of Question and Answer.
- II. The GAMUT, or SCALE of Music, in a very Plain and Concile Method; together with Observations on MUSIC.
- III. A Complete Set of PSALM TUNES, Adapted to all the different METRES and KEYS usually fung in Churches.
- IV. A Number of PIECES Set to Particular PSALMS and HYMNS, together with ODES, FUGING and FLYING
- V. A Number of ANTHEMS, Suitable for different occasions.

By JACOB FRENCH, Musico Theorico.

AUTHOR of the New American Melody, and the Pratuodist's companion.

Published According to Act of Congress.

PRINTED. Topperaviosally of M. R. J. A. IUTON, By ANDREW WRIGHT. -- For the DUMPILER. -- 1302. and the opinion of the second the

PREFACE.

PSALMODY is an important part of Christian worship: It has deservedly engaged the attention of many able men, both Poets and Musicians. It is an acknowledged assistant to devotion, and to the

bonor of our country, encouragements are given to every meritorious attempt for its promotion.

Our Plalmns and Hymns contain a rich variety of Jentiments adapted to almost every affection of the pious keart. Adoration, love, praise, confession, intercession, gratitude, faith, bope, joy, triumph, selfdenial, affliction, grief, &c. are cast into easy animated Postry, for the use of public and private worship; and Hynms are composed on the perfections and administrations of God-the glories of our Redeemer-the excellencies of the Scriptures—the influencies of the Spirit—christian institutions, on death, the resurection, judgment, eternity, and many other subjects and occasions. These all require to be set to different airs of music, corresponding with the different subjects. Our congregations are necessarily disgusted with such an impropriety, as a tune adapted to expressions of triumph, but sung in a Psalm where deep affliction pours out its sorrows through every line. It is very desirable that our religious assemblies should be abundantly furnished with airs of music, accommodated to every strain of devotion, and that those who lead the finging should attentively regard the choice of tunes for each plalm. It is the design of the author to furnish the public with an additional variety of music, for various christian subjects and in this way contribute a little to their advantage and entertainment. He gratefully acknowledges the very favorable reception of his former publications, and affures his countrymenthat he had exerted himself to render the present useful, he has inserted a number of tunes never before published, and to it may meet with their generous approbation.

The furchasers of this Book, are requested to scorred the mistakes noticed in the ERRATA, before they a -

somitit to fing.

HARMONY OF HARMONY.

PART I.

CONTAINING.

The GROUND WORK, or PRINCIPLES of MUSIC, by way of Question and Answer.

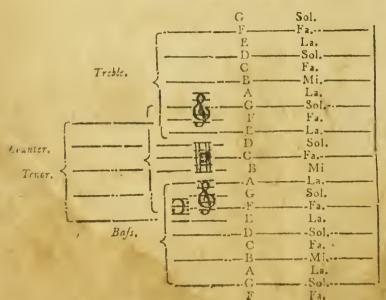
O. IN what does Mufic confift? A. In Harmony and Melody. Q. What is necessary to Harmony and Melody? A. Time, pronunciation, accent, and a just proportion of Sounds. Q. How many founds are there in music? A. Seven, five whole tones and two femitones, which are natural founds; but by dividing the kee whole tones into halttones, twelve different founds are produced, O. How many concords are there in founds ? A. Two perfect and two imperfect ones. Q. Which are the perfect ? A. The unison and fifth, with their oftaves. Q. Which are imperfect cords. A. The third and fixth with their offaves. Q. Are there any discords in sounds? A The second, fourth and seventh are discords, Q. Give an example of the cords and discords. aft. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. & h. or Uftave. 7th. 6th. gth. 4th. 3d.

Q. Give an example of the Major and Minor founds.



THE GAMUT or SCALE of MUSIC.

LESSON. I.



This chrracter is called the G, cliff, and usually stands on the second line, and is used in treble and tenor.

This character is called the C cliff, and commonly stands on the middle line and is frequently used in Counter.

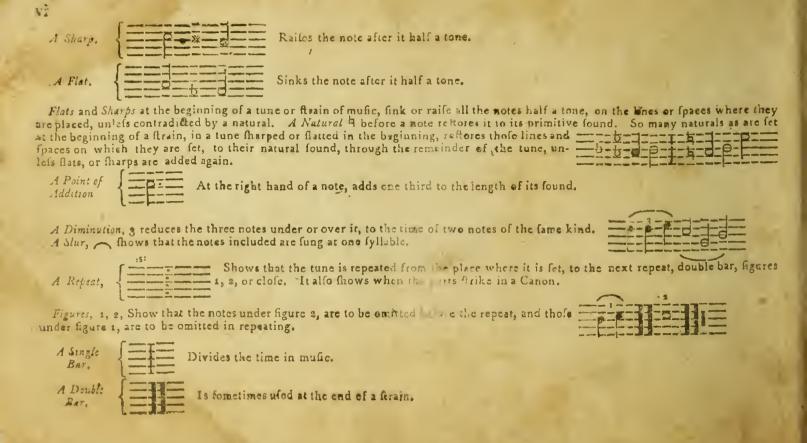
This character is called the F cliff, it generally stands on the fourth line and is used in Bass. If the cliffs move they move the letters.

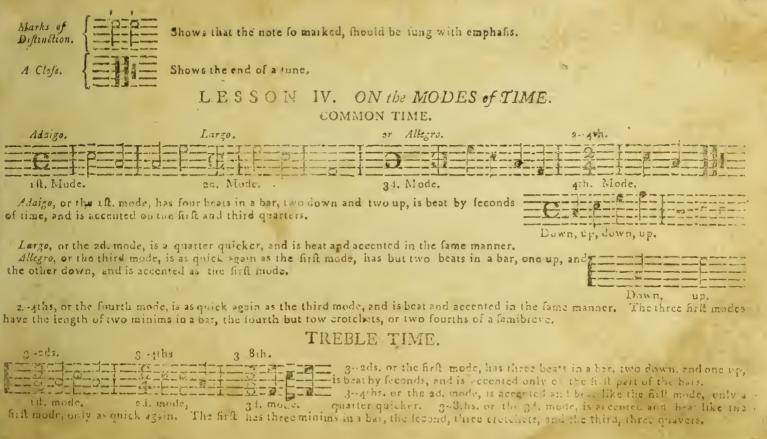
The above Scale shews how the different parts pitch with each other. The upper line of the Bass is the same sound as the space below the middle line in the tenor and the lower line but one in the Counter: and the Treble is an octave above the Tenor.

LESSON. II.

RULES TO FIND THE MI.

If B If B If B, If E,	is FLAT mi i and E are Fi E and A are E, A and D	sin LAT mi is in FLAT mi is in are FLAT mi	n	B	If F and G are If F, C and G: If F, C, G and	suare mi is in are sharp mi i D are share	s in	F
Above the r	mi is twice fa	, fol, la, afce	nding and th	en mi comes a	gain: Below the mi	twice la. fol,	fa, descending	and then mi'e m
again. The m	ai governs th	e places of th	e fentitones		ays between mi and	l fa, and la and	fa.	
				LESS	O N. III.			
				NOTES A	ND RESTS			
Ser	mibreves.	Minims.	Crotchets.	Quavers.	Semiquavers.	Dem	isemiquavers.	· Name
Notes.		PEDE	12				多二第二	
Reits.		L='3			intrame=Si		0-666-	
Refts are	marks of file	ence, the femi	breve 1ch is	commonly uf	d to fi!l a bar in all	moods of time.	•	
One TEE E	quals 2	One EBE 1	Iquals 2	Cnc FIE	quals 2 = One =	E Equals 2	De Onc	Equals 2
			CHAR.	ACTERS	and EXPLAIN	VATIONS.		
A Stave.	Septime searches process, and delicated processes of delicates and delicates of delicates of the delicates o	manin, de menumun, gerinten der beschen generaties genegatis beschen beschen monten genegatis beschen beschen planting genegatis beschen beschen maniner depresent beschene filmstate.	Is five lin	es with their?	paces, on which M.	.se is written.		
A Brace.		produces deputing in the edg produces of the edge of t	Shows Fow n	nany pait: Moi	e together,			= 10 34





COMPOUND TIME.



6-4ths. or the first mode, has two heats in a bar, is beat by seconds, and the first mode, has two heats in a bar, is beat by seconds, and the first mode, is a finished first mode, is a finished first mode. The first mode has fix crothets to a bar, that is 6.8ths, of a semibreve, and the 21. fix quavers, or 6-8, hs. of a femibreve.

Common Time, is called common, because the notes are even, and the beats even. Treble Time, is called treble, because it is three-fold. It has three notes, and three hears to a bar. Compound Time, is so called, because it is compound of both, having twice three notes, and but two heats in a bar.

The upper figure, in all modes of time, diftinguishes how many notes belong to a bar; and the lower figure informs us how many of them are equal to a femibreve. As for example, in 75 the upper figure flows that there are three notes of a certain kind necessary to fill a har, and the lower figure flows that they are I of fuch a kind, that two of them are equal to one semibreve, which is the case only with minims; and therefore in that mode, at three minims belong to a bar, or other notes which are of equal lengths, and is therefore called three seconds or halves of a semibreve.

Though figures are not generally used in the first, second, and third modes of common time, yet they are understood to be marked 2- ets, because they have in a bartwo minims, which equal one semibreve, or other answerable notes.

The last note in the Bass is called the key to the time, and gives the pitch; but the judicious musician will femetimes use his own difference in this matter.

OBSERVATIONS.

Let the notes always be founded exactly right, found the high notes foft and the low notes full; let the found be according to the length of the note; a semibreve twice as loud as a minim and all other notes in proportion, let the semibreve be swelled in the midwhe, and foft on the edges, except there are a number tied together which are all confidered one, and should be founded smooth from one end to the other. Let the time be kept with exactness, not singing too fast, or too flow, for both are alike erroneous; let your time continue, and the found both together, exactly, till every nore has its full legth. Let the eccent be ftruck gradually, not fudden por haifh; this is the most difficult part to perform in music, and is the least attended to, though it is of the greatest importance; For to fing without accenting, is like reading without accent or emphalis; and if the music is rightly composed, the music and the words will agree, but in finging, it often happens that we fing mufic in different words where they do not agree, and then the mufic should bend to the words, and not the words to the mufic. Good pronunciation is also very necessary in finging; therefore the words and notes should be spoken distinctly and properly, the 7, and i, should be softened into e, when they carry the same sense; to, should be prinnuised two, and a, should be pronounced broad; the should be p onounced as thru; Fa, should be pronounced as in Father; and La, as in Lather, except the low notes in the Bals, which fhould be pronounced faw and Lan. Let the mulic be performed according

to the rules above, and the mind impressed with the great truths that are uttered; then will the audience be pleased, and the singers will be employed in the nearest act of worship to the heavenly hosts, who are critiqually singing praises to God and the Lamb.

N. B. L. M. ftands for long metre; C. M. for common metre; S. M. for short metre; H. M. for hallelujah metre, and P. M.

for particular metre. The flat or sharp over the tune, stands for the key, and the Letters stand for the pitch.

The Apogiatura, them in this book, for I look upon them superfluous and nonsensical; but by taking music from other books, they crept in unnoticed, therefore I will explain them as well as possible. The Apogiatura notes should be always sounded without taking any time for them, and the note under the Hold, should be sounded longer than it ought to be sounded if it was not there, which is perfectly inconfiscent with the rule of beating time.

On COMPOSITION.

SOME persons have a good understanding in music, and are good singers, but they know nothing about Composition; for a man may be an excellent singer and know nothing about Composition; but a man crinot be a good teacher, without understanding Composition, for if any note or notes happen to be inserted wrong, he cannot tell how to alter them. Many know the chords and discords, and compose most beautiful airs, but not knowing the rules of Composition, they run into all the errors possible, and those persons who have had a good experience in Composition, when they see their works, they either reject them entirely, or alter their music, which is one reason that so much music is altered, others, who profess to understand Composition, insert discords, so that the concords may be the sweeter; but if those authors would but consider, I dare presume they never would insert any more, of any length, for in compessing and singing, we should strive to imitate the heavenly host, who are continually praising God and the Lamb, where there is neither discord or jar, but all the music is sweet, persectly sweet: For these two reasons, I have made some alterations in this book, and for none else, which reasons, I think, wil justify me, or any body else in so doing. The rules of Composition are these, no afths or eighths should alcend or descent together, neither they nor their octaves, neither should any note be set out of the air of the tune, accented words on accented notes, and unaccented words on unaccented notes.

On SYNCOPATION.

SYNCNPATION is where notes are driven through bars, or out of their natural order, viz. a crotchet between two quavers, or a minim between two crotchets, &c.

On ACCENT.

ACCENT is a certain Riefs or swell of the voice, on the accented or emphatical words.

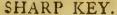
On TRANSITION.

TRANSITION is sliding easily and softly from one note to another, which is very beautiful; but to strike harsh from one note to another, would be more like jumping than sliding. On the two KEYS.

THERE are but two natural Keys in music, A, the stat, and C, the sharp, all the rest are done by stats and sharps, and are artisted, Flats and sharps move the semitone, but never move the letters, as some authors have affected.

A







MUSICAL DICTIONARY.

ADAGIO, flowest mode of time, Affettuofo, or Affectuofo, affectionately.

Air, leading part. Allegro, a brisk movement.

Allegretto, not so quick as Allegro. Andante, not too quick, alfo in a

diffinct manner.

Choro Grando, Grand Chorus, Crescendo, increasing the found. Da Capo, or D C, close with the

fift ftrain.

Dining, ndo, decreasing the found

Divote, in a devous manner. Expressively. Forte. Loud.

Fortifismo, very loud.

Fuge, the parts falling in afte each other in the same notes. Grave, heavy and flow.

Gratiofo, graceful and agreeable. Graviffonus, very grave and flow. Languiffant, lamoningly & grave

Musico Theorico, a person who stud

ies music and explains dark Resitation, Musical Speaking. pallages and teaches publicly. Martofo, or Maftufo, with inejetty Mezze, or Mez, a natural degree of voice between the Piano and Tenderment, in a tender manner. Forte.

Moderato, flacken the time.

Prefio. quick. Piano. Sofi.

Pianifimo, very foft.

L'amentatone, in a lomenting mon Rette, and Rettro, forward & back- Voluntary, an oir played in the ward.

Spiratojo, or Spiritujo, with ipirit. Symphon), or Sym, an interlude for inflruments.

Unifin, when two or more pairs found the tame note of an octave.

L'elece, very quick. Figorofo, with energy.

Frozee, lively, quick.

church without higing. .

ERRATA.

IN Diffilution, first stave in Bass, the minim, semibreve and pointed minim under the Qur, should be on A .- Farmington, the last note in the Counter, should be on F.- Warren, Treble, insert 4th. note on A, and the 5th. on B.- There is a mistake in part of the Books, of a minim rest, after beginning of Coronation and Concord .- Livona, insert the words, Think mighty God, on feeble man, &c. Delight, Tenor, insert a crotchet under the two first quavers in the last bar but one .- Attention, the fifth note should be a minnim .- Reception, 5th. verse ad. line, for raise insert sound : 3d. line, for Prince insert God .- Wisdom, alt. line, for We, insert I : 3d. line, for shall insert can: 3d. verle, ift. line, for u akeful, infert watchful: 3d. line, for jndgment, infert wifdom: 4th. verle, 3d. line, for days, infert years, for years, insert life : 4th. line, for are, insert is : 5th. verse, 3d. line, for shall stand, insert remains .-- Leicester, 3d. bar in the Treble, infert a crotchet in the upper space : in the Tenor, 7th. bar, insert the two quavers on C, and B: in the Bass, in the lower Staves in the 2d. bar, insert a crotchet above the lines and spaces on B .- Norfolk, sing the verse through and then repeat the last line .- Sabbath, inlest the two last notes in the Bass, on the lower line G ... - Bethany, the 7th. bar in the Treble, insert a crotchet on D: the upper line but one in Cammand, the 5th. bar, in the Bass, insert the 3d. crotchet on C .- Musical Concert, in the lower stave, the upper note under figure 1, infert above the lines, and infert a Choice note the last note before that on the upper line, infert the last note in the Tenor on A ... New-Plymouth, in the lower stave, in the 9th, bar, Bass, insert the two last crotchets on C ... Wisdom, for darkness, insert secrets, and in the 67th Page lower stave, 6th. Far, in the Tenor, insert a semibreve below the Ledger, at the bottom, and in the 6th. bar, of the Bass, in the same stave, insert a semibreve on the lower line, and one on the next line to that. - - Scipio, the lower stave in the Bass. ad bar, the 2d, crotchet infert on C .-- 105th, Page, Caftle-Street, th. line of the Treble, 12th, bar, firike out the two semiquavers and infert two erotchets, the 1st. on G, the 2d. on A, flurd .-- 114th. P, insert the last crotchet in the Treble on C .-- 116th. P. 2d. stave 2d. bar in the Treble, take all the notes out, and infert a crotchet on D, then a quaver on E, another on F, flur them, then infert a crotchet on E 119th. P. 2d. stave, 4th bar in the Bass, add another quaver on C 12tst. P. at the word bitterly, insert a minim rest and repeat the chorus---122d. P. repeat the chorus at the word faves, -- 124th. P. 2d. line in the Tenor, the 8th. bar, infert the two last on D .--126th, P. 1st. line of the Tenor, infert the first quaver on A, the second only --- 127th. P. 2d. line in the Treble, 1st. bar, the ad. quaver insert on F, and the last note in the Counter, insert on A, and the 10th, bar of the Tenor, the first note insert on G .-. 14tst. P. 1st. line on the Bass, the 2d, bar, 1st, note insert a crotchet: 421. P. insert a point at the right hand of all the last notes 149th. P. at the word tears repeat the chorus, and also at the word heaviness repeat the chorus .-- 150th. P. 1st. line in the Tenor, the 7th bar, insert the last note on A.

The Dedication, Ordination, Thankfgiving and Fast Anthoms by FRENCH; Easter and Funeral Anthoms and Who is this, by W. Bills

INOS; Preserve me O Lord, by STEPHENSON.

HARMONY OF HARMONY.

વાર્તમાં મુખ્યાન મુખ્યાના કું વાર્તમાં મુખ્યાન મુખ્યાના મુ

PART III.

A COMPLETE SET of PSALM TUNES.

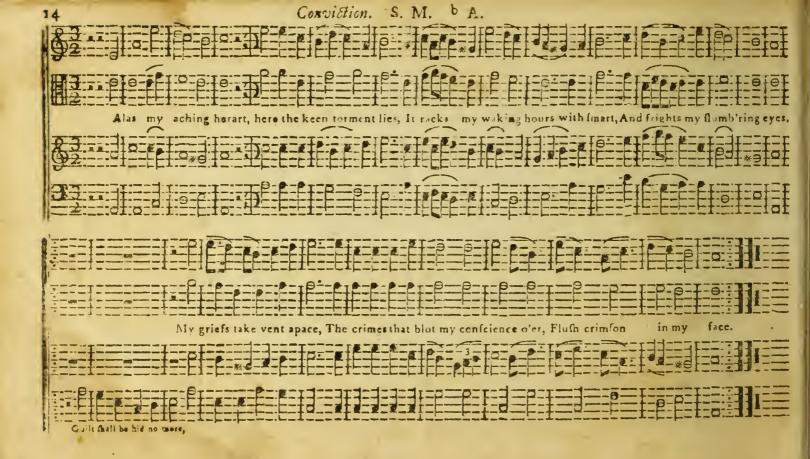
Adapted to all the METRES and Keys, usually sung in Churches.

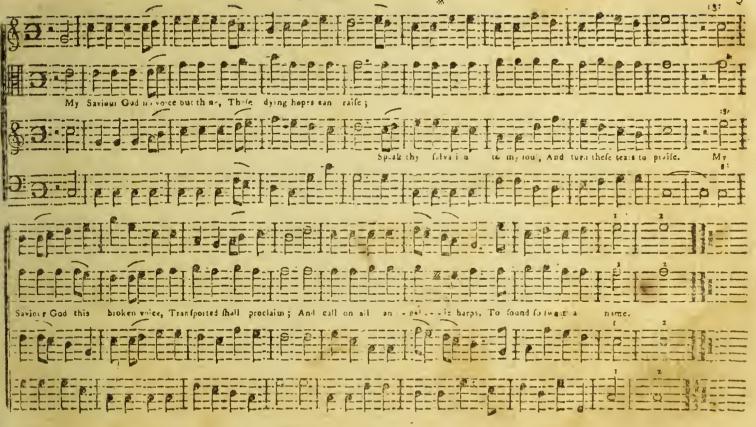


















Sun & moon & stars decay, Time shill soon this earth remove, Rife my soul and haste away, To seats prepar'd above.

20





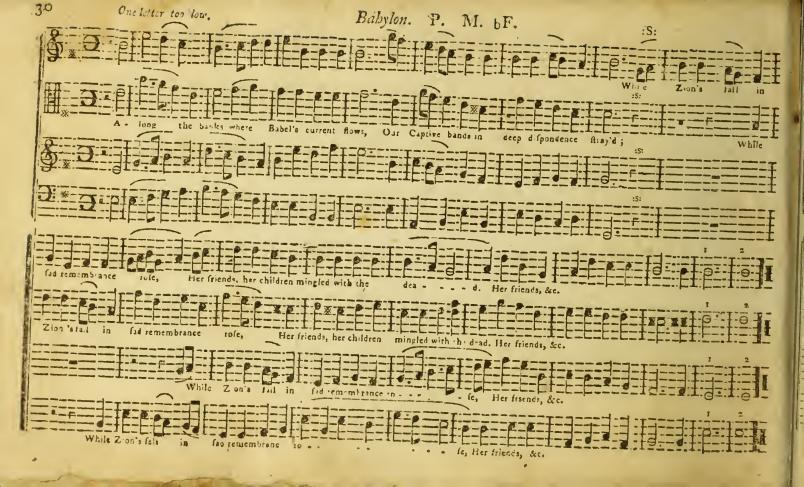












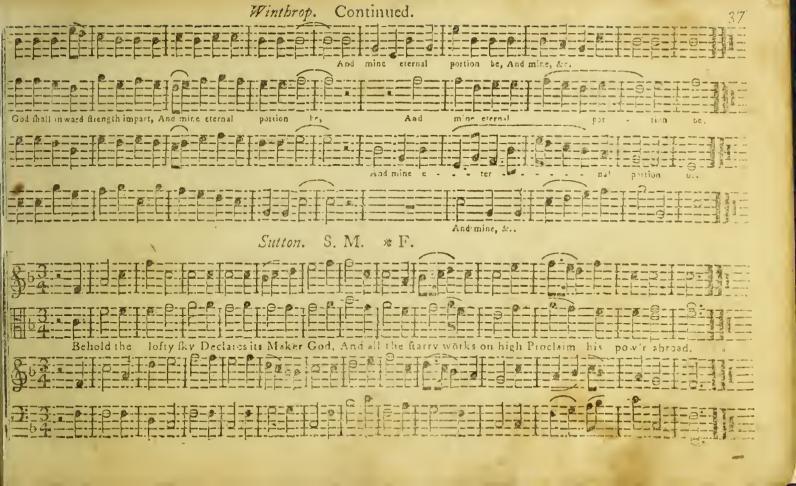








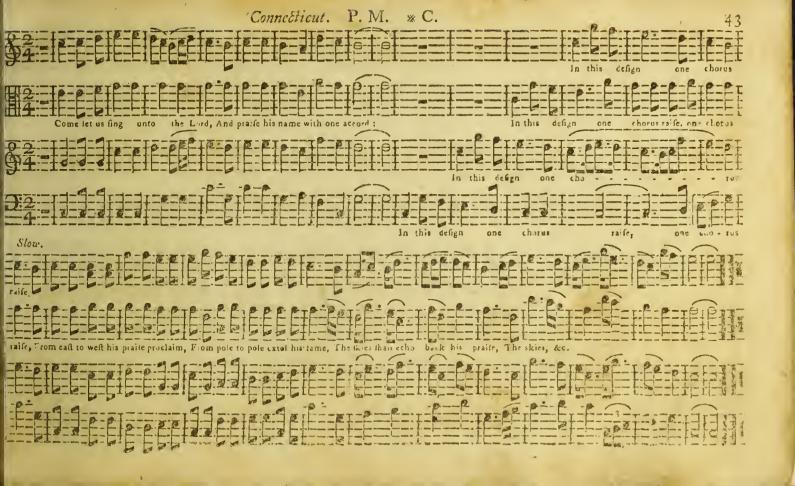






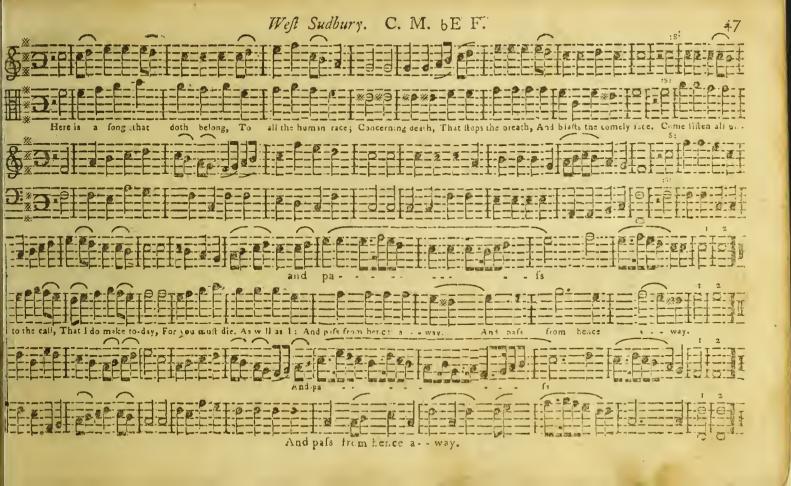




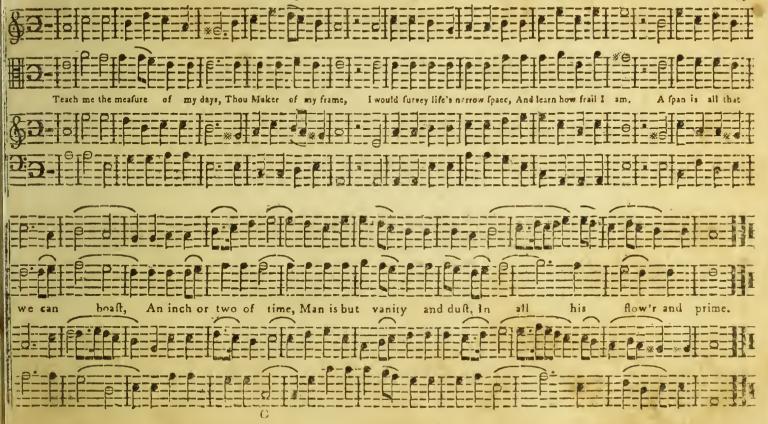




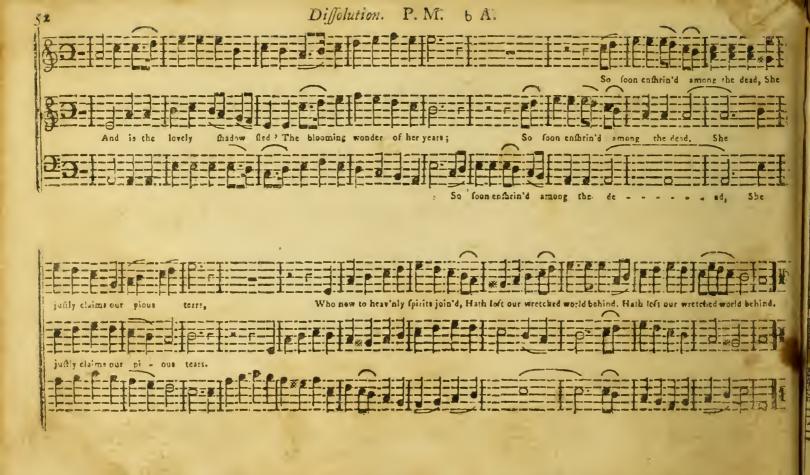


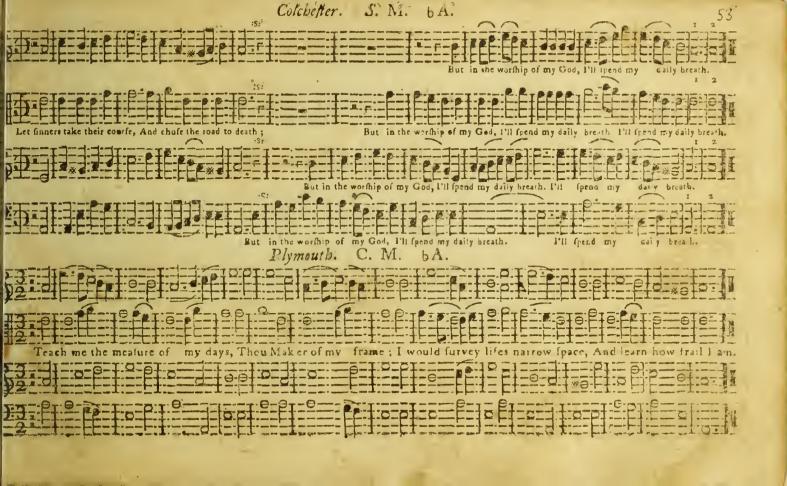








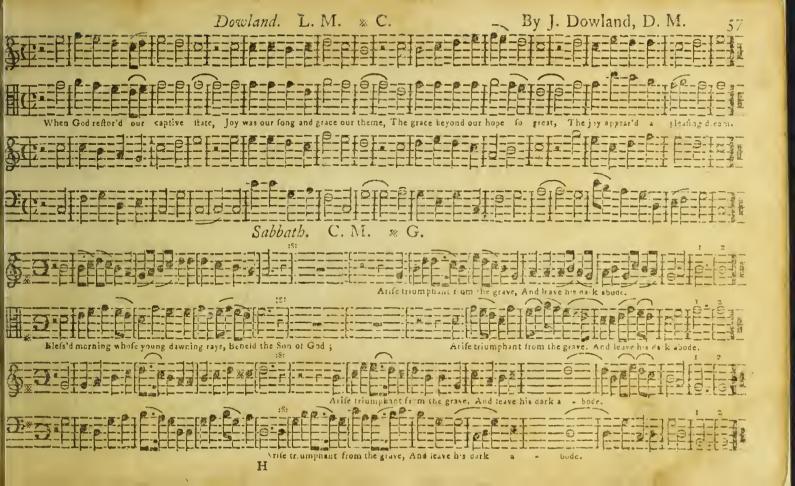






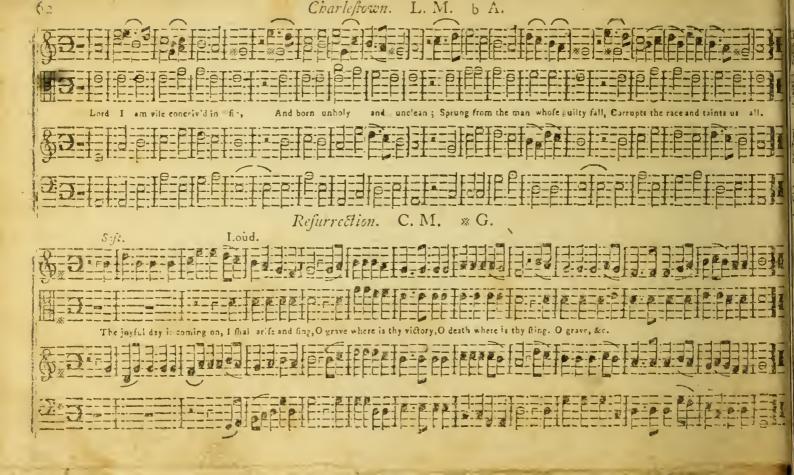




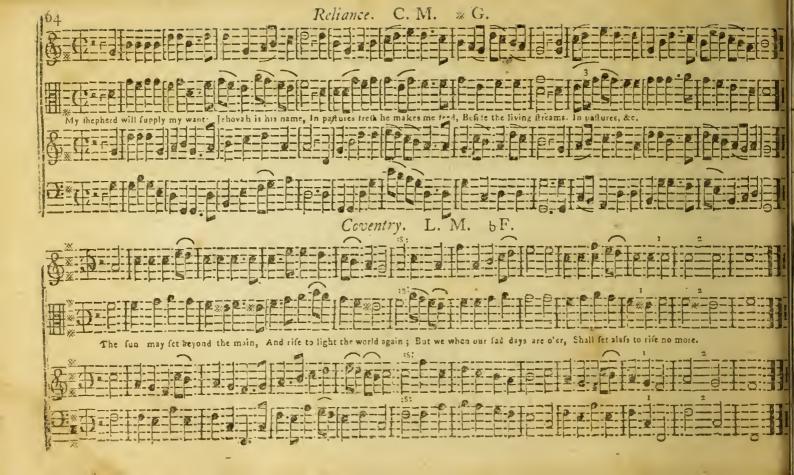












HARMONY OF HARMONY.

PART IV.

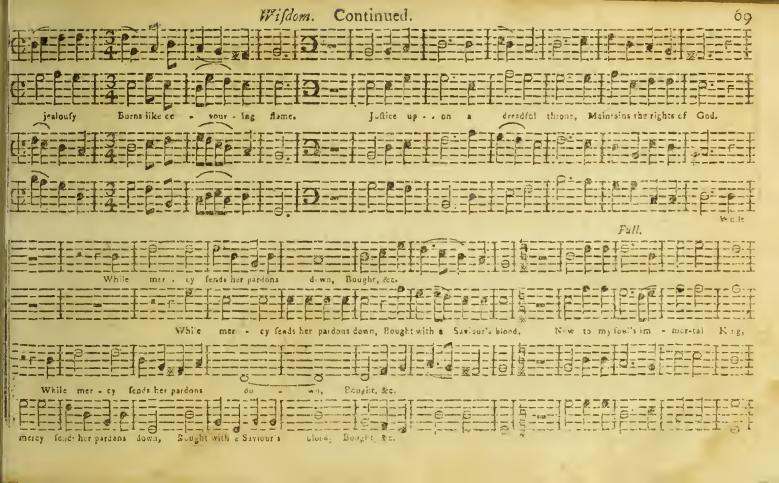
CONTAINING.

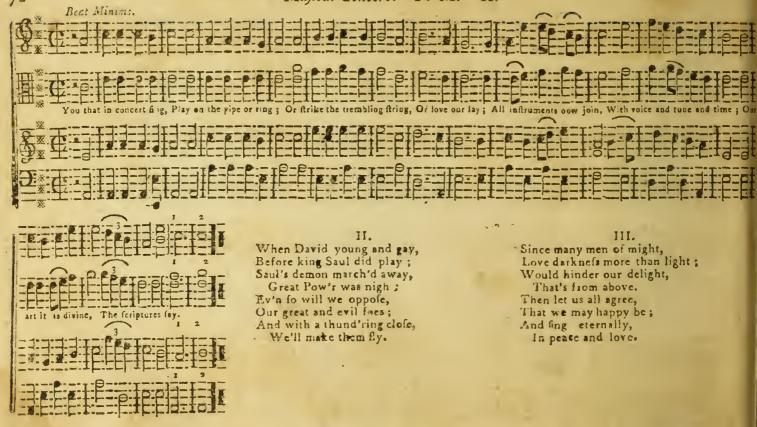
A number of Pieces, fet to particular Pfalms and Hymns, together with Odes, Fuging and Flying Pieces.

Command. P. M. * E.









H. When David young and gay, Before king Saul did play; Saul's demon march'd away. Great Pow'r was nigh ; Ev'a so will we oppose,

Our great and evil foes; And with a thund'ring close, . We'll make them fly.

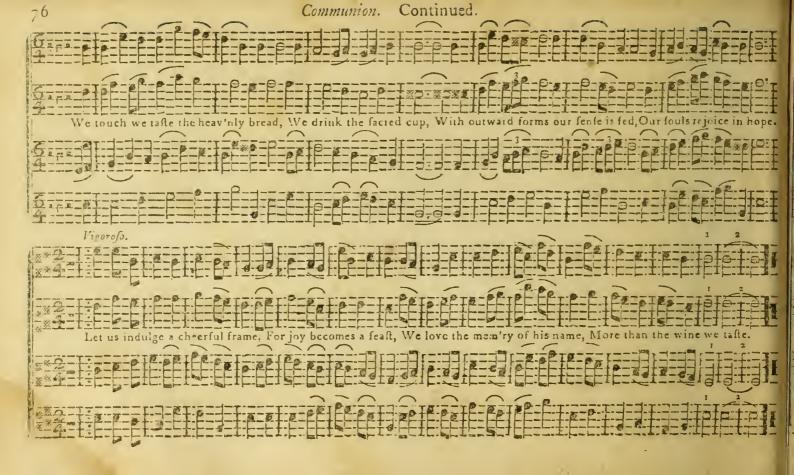
III. "Since many men of might, Love darkness more than light; Would hinder our delight, That's from above. Then let us all agree, That we may happy be; And fing eternally,

In peace and love.



Bellingham. L. M. b A. Come dearett Lord, descend and dwel , By faith and love in ev'ry breaft, Then shall we know and joys that cannot or fe'd. Come fill our hearts with inward fliength, Make our enlarged fouls peffels And learn the height & breadth & length, Of thine unmeafurable grace.



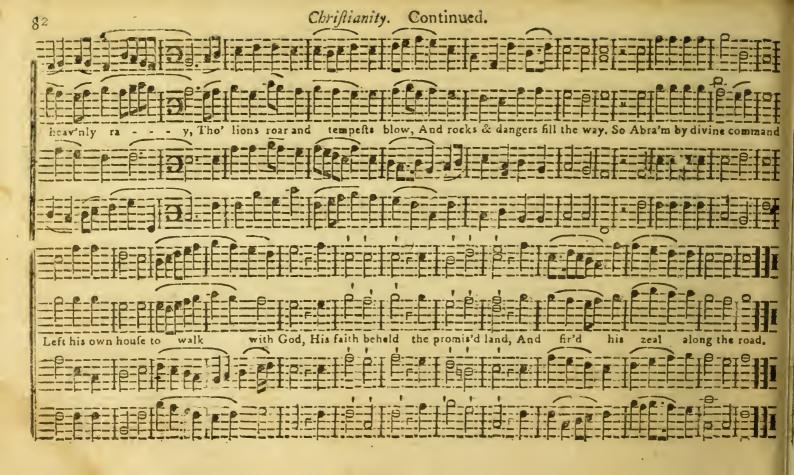


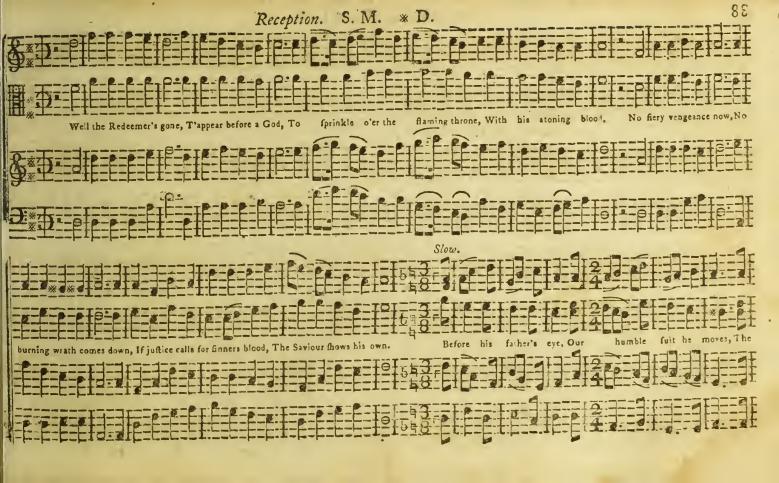




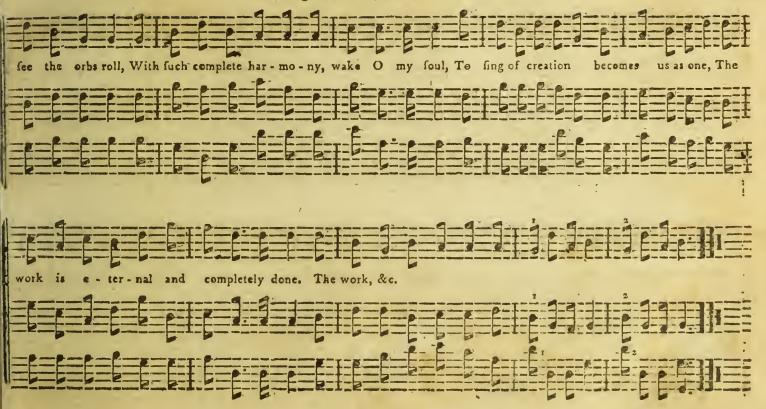


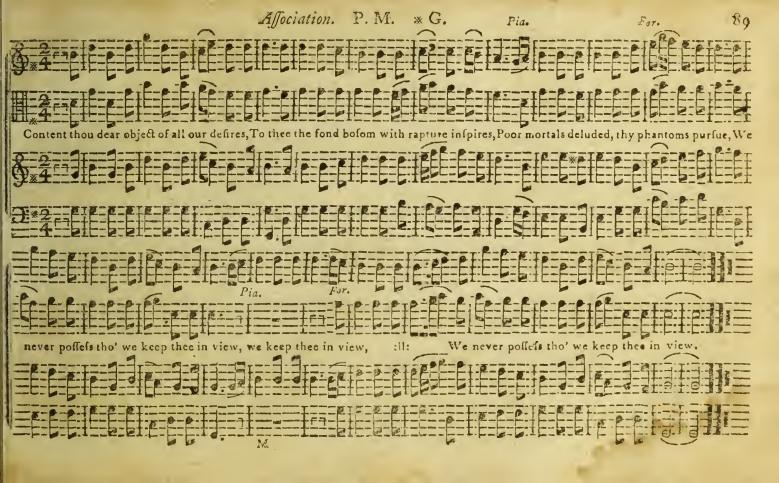


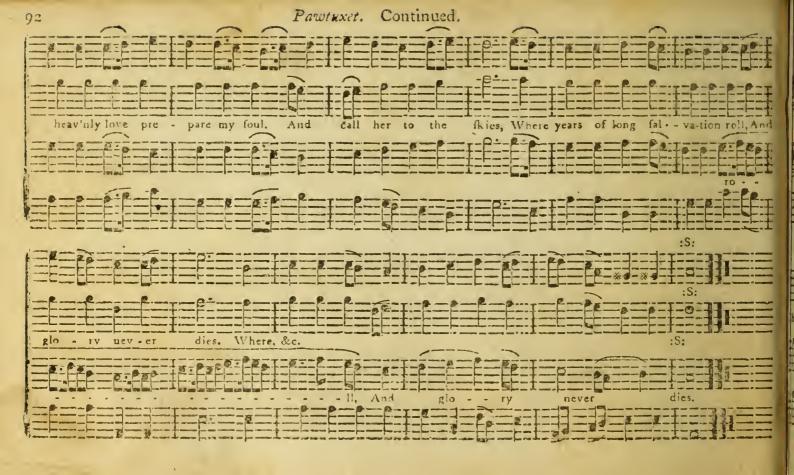


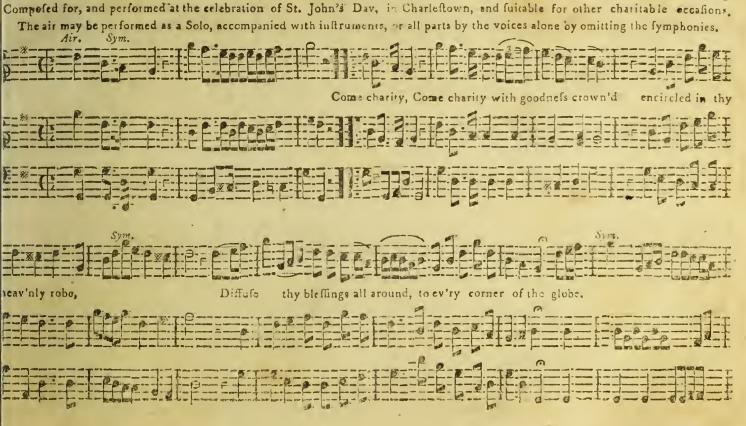


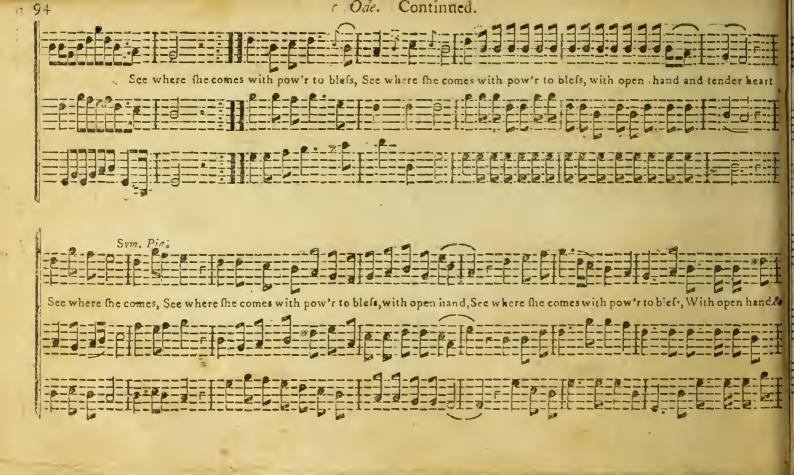


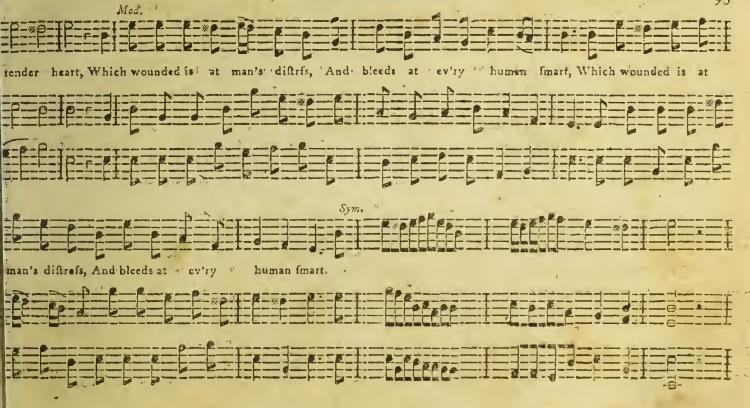


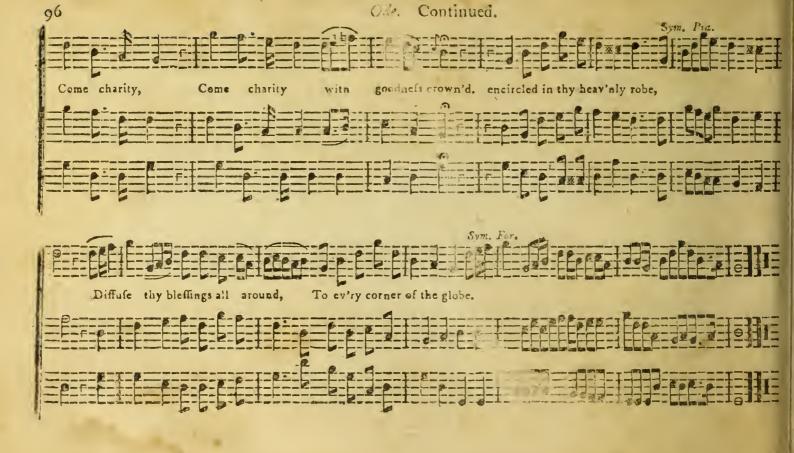


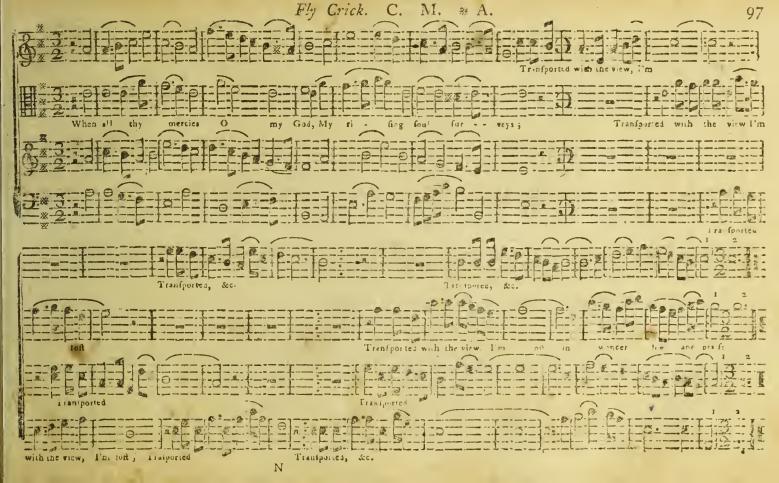


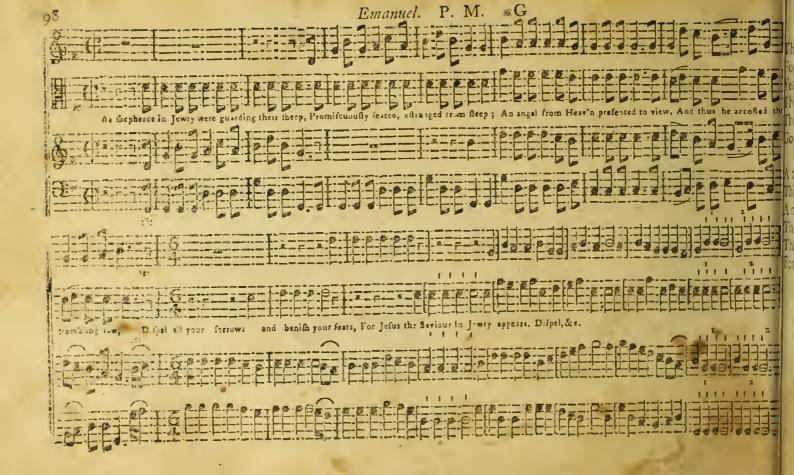












II.

'ho' Adam the first in Rebllion was found, orbidden to tarry on hallowed ground; et Adam the second appears to retrieve, he loss you sustain'd by the Devil and Eve. Then Shepherds be tranquil this instant arise. To visit your Saviour and see where he lies.

token I leave you wherby you may find,
This heavenly stranger this friend to mankind;
I manger's his cradle a stall his abode,
The oxen are near him and blow on your God.
Then Shepherds be humble be meek and lie lwo,
For Jesus your Saviour's abundantly so.

IV.

This wonderous story scarce cool'd on the ear,
When thousands of Angels in glory appear;
They join in the concert and this was the theme,
"All glory to God and good will towards-men.
Then Shepherds strike in, join your voice to the
choir,

And catch a few sparks of Celestial fire.

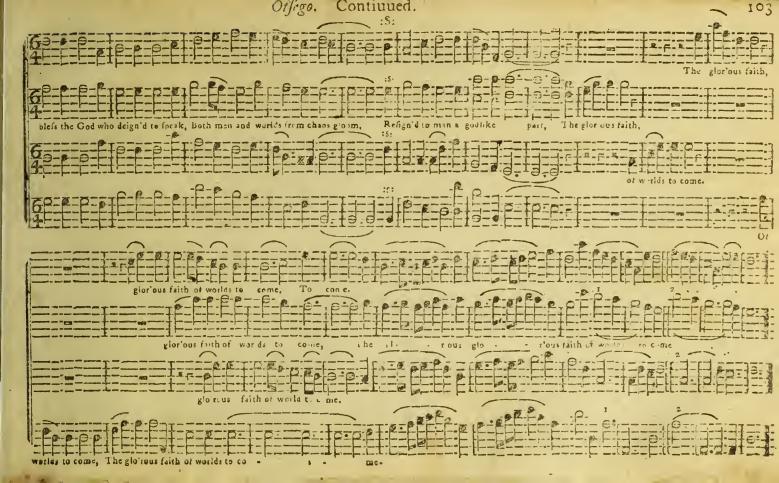
V

Hosanna! the Angels in Extacy cry,
Hosanna" the wondering Shepherds reply;
Salvation Redemtion are centured in one,
All glory to God for the Birth of his Son.
Then Shepherds adieu we commend you to God,
Go visit the Son in his humble abode.

VI.

To Bethlehem City the Shepherds repair'd, For full confirmation of what they had heard; They enter'd the stable with aspect so mild, And there they beheld both the Mother and Child. Then make proclamation divulge it abroad, That gentle and simple may hear of the Lord.











The standing winds which stands winds winds and stands of the stands of

PART V.

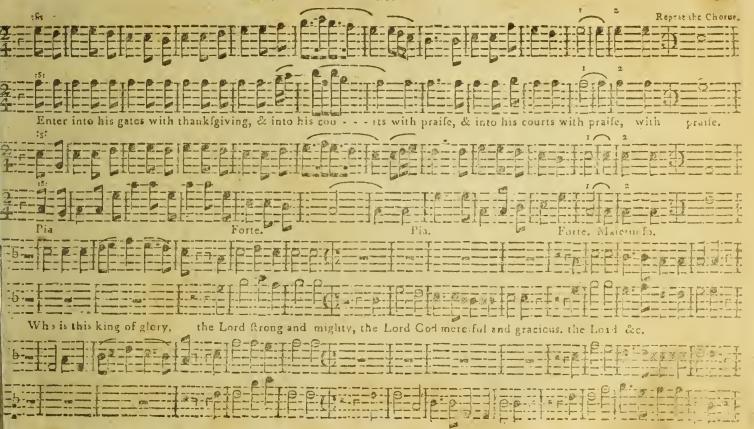
CONTAINING,

A number of Anthems, suitable for different occasions.

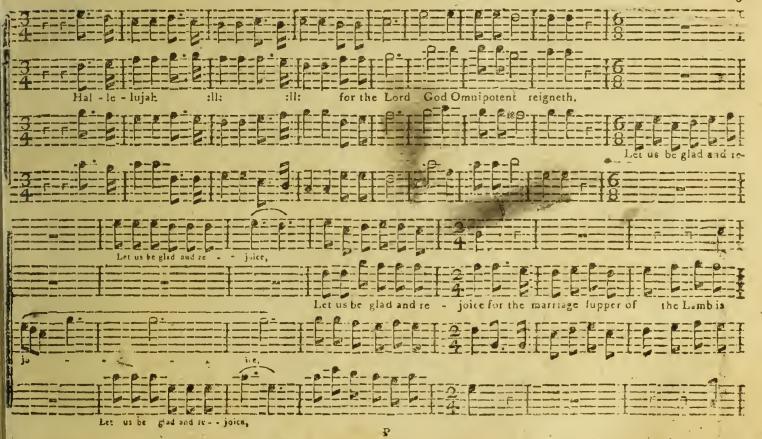


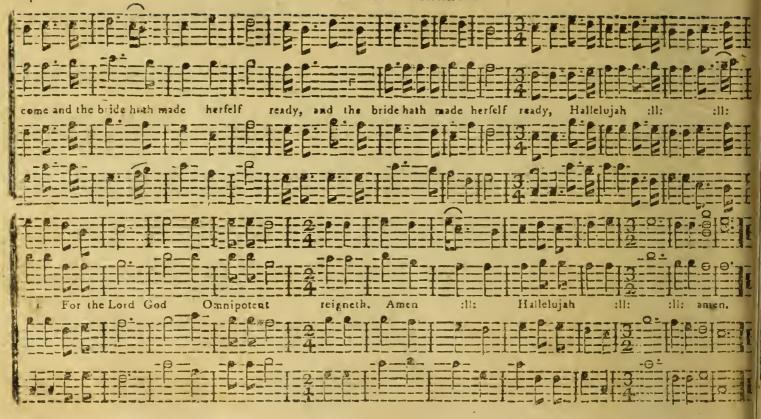








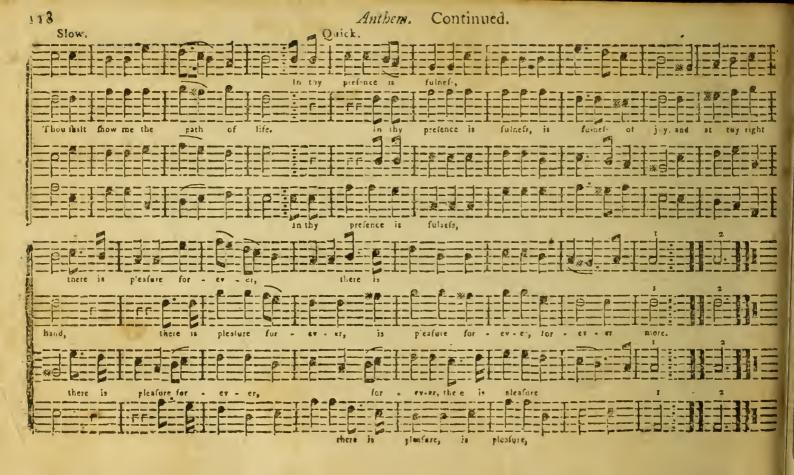




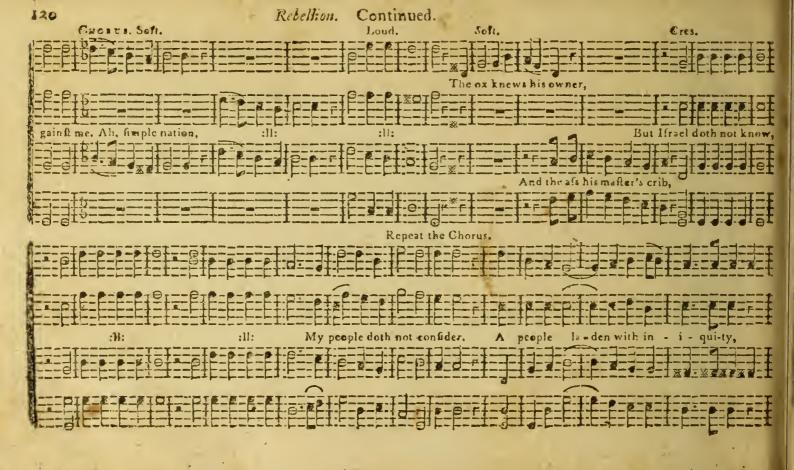


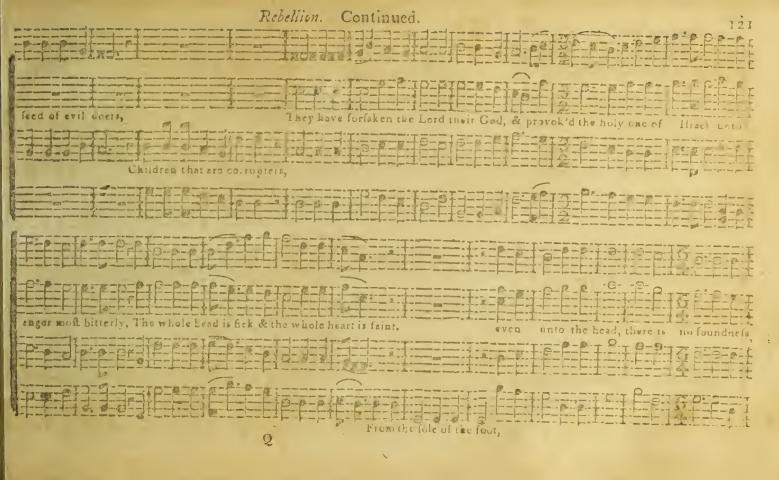


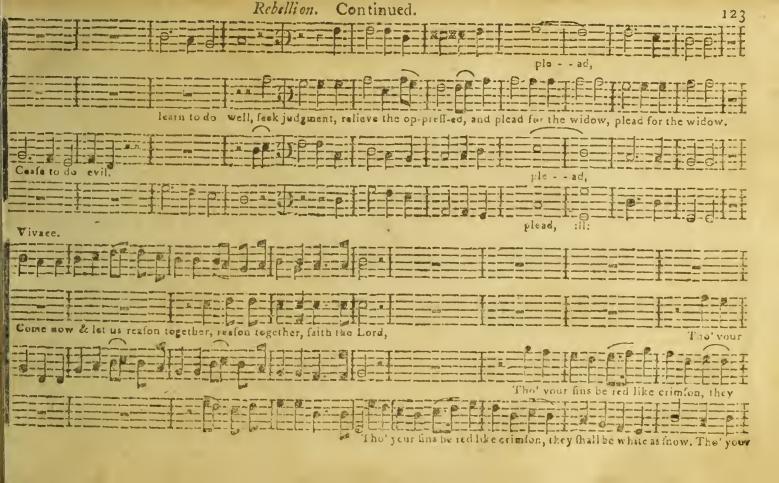








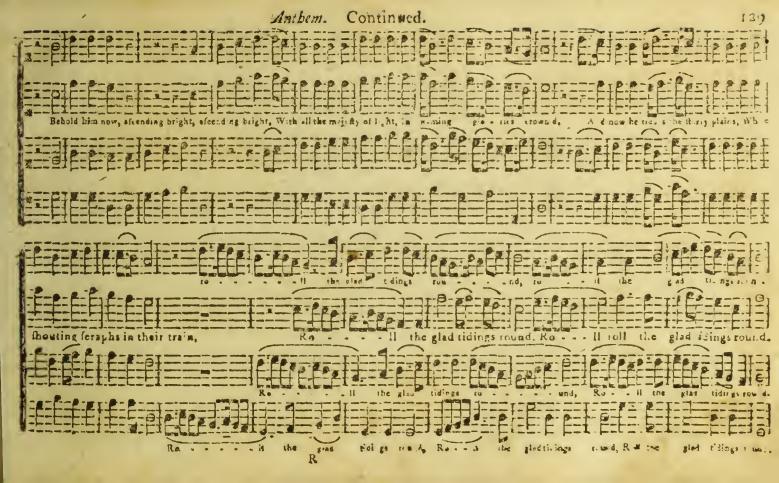


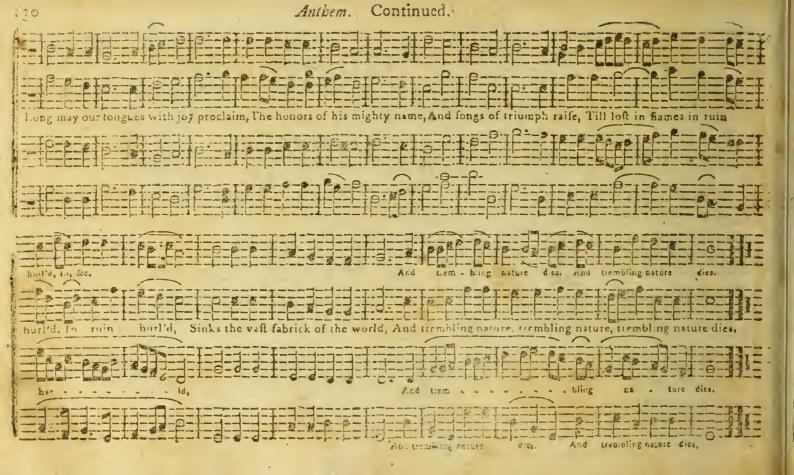


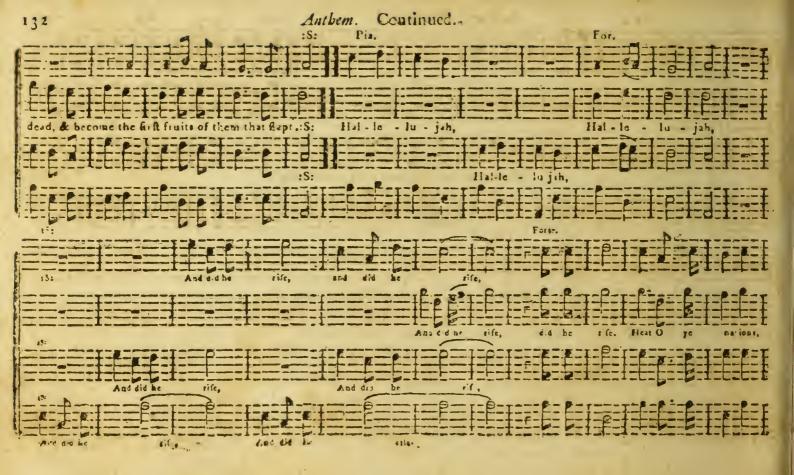


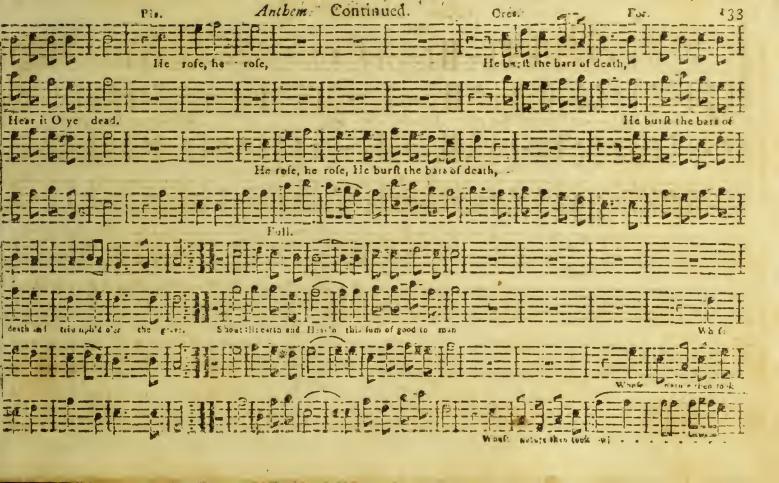




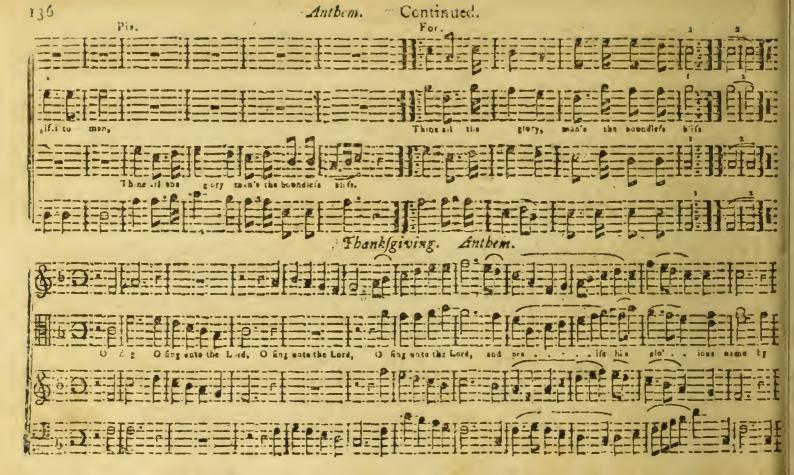


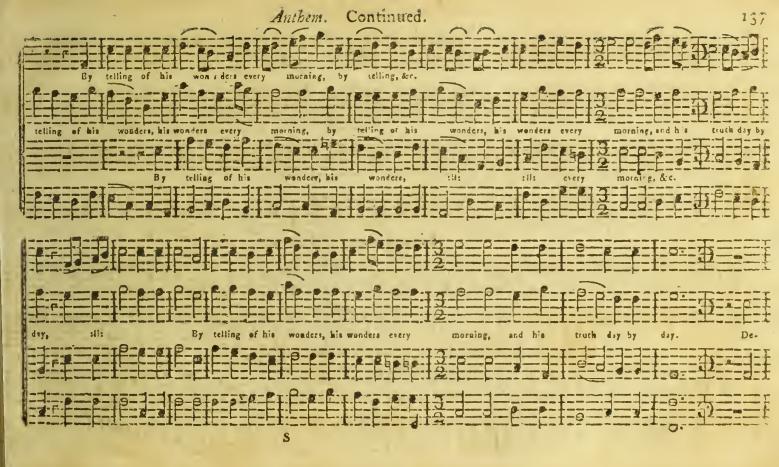




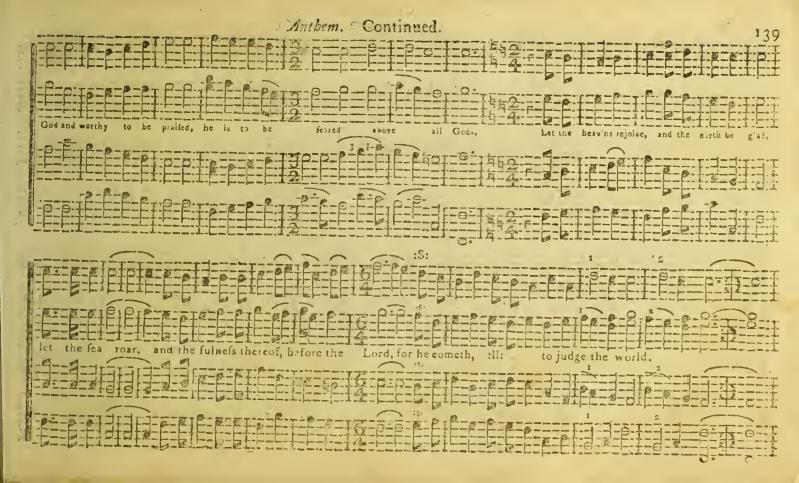










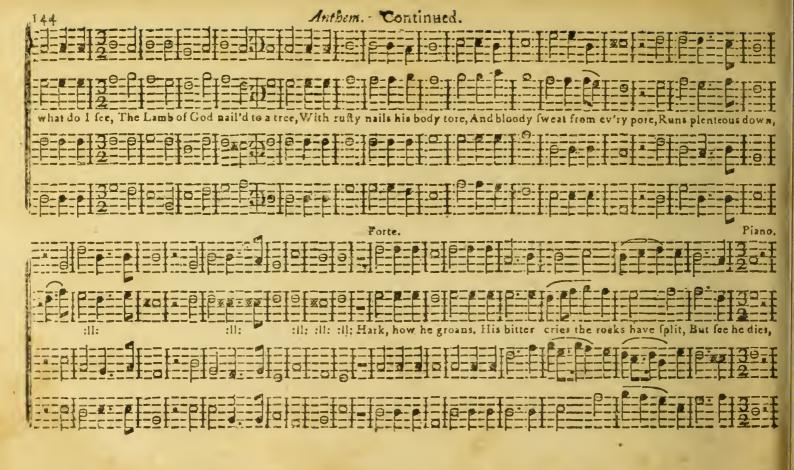






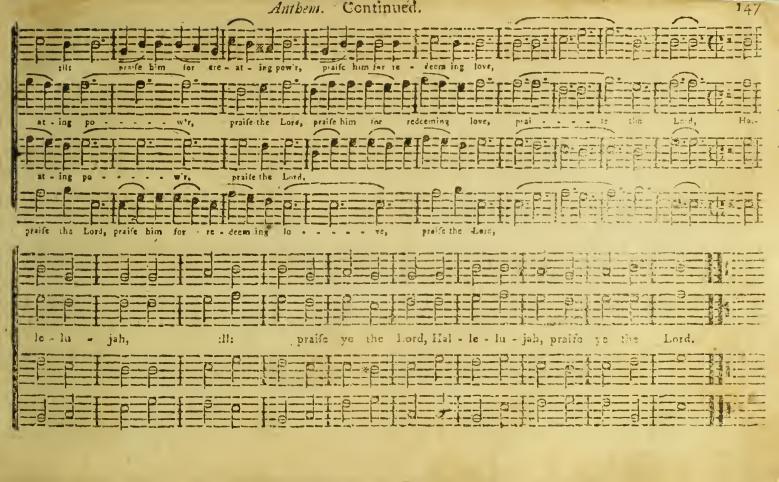
manuel God with Son of man, Shil h Son of God, Shiloh, &c. mercy and truth have



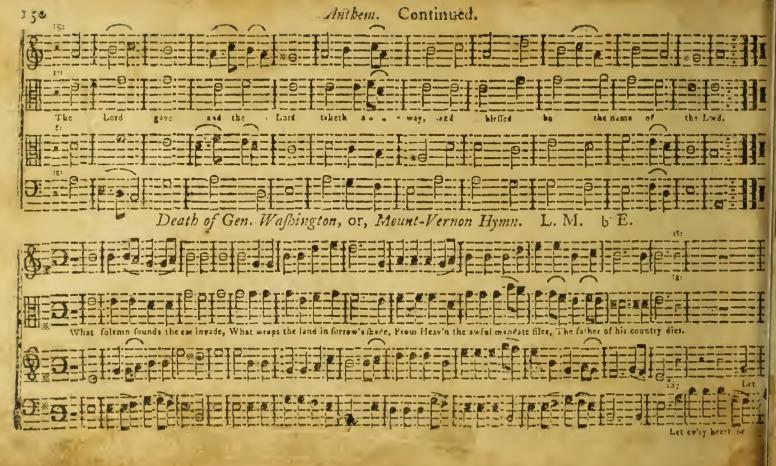














Our Guide, our Washington's no more! Where shall Columbia turn its eye; What help remains beneath the fky?

Our friend, protector, strength and trust, Lies low and mould'ring in the dust.

And pour the penitential vow.

Hear, O Most High, our earnest pray'r, Our Country take beneath thy care; When dangers press and foes draw near May future Washingtons appear.

44 Dothan, A Trebatough, L. M. & E. Lanc. Aylebury, S. M. S. A. P. M. x. G. French, 15 | Durmant, A ension. Attention, L. M. 1/2 C. -Bithany, L. M. b A. French, 61 | Delight, Beauty, L. M. & G. do. C. M. b C. Kimball, 17 | Grafton, Bradford, C. M & G. Williams, 44 Gratitude, Bray, C. M. b A. Browason, 49 | Hampton, Brewnson. P. M. b F. French, liabyion, L. M. b A. Norton, -Charlitown, Coventry. L. M. F. French. 64 P. M. b G. de. Carleffis,

P. M. & B. do.

Connections, r. M. & C. d. Cinfidence, I.. M. & G. Holden, S. M. b A. French, Colenefter. S. M. & C. H Iden, Cer cord, Commation, C. M. X A. , do. S. M. b A. French, Conviction, Crea ion. P. M. & G. do. I. M. & G. Laffle Street, Defice, C. M. 5 A. ---

Charl.on,

Association, P. M. & F. French, L. M. 5 A. do. in ham, I. M. x F. do. Cari maity, Con munion, C. M. b E. do. ransons P. W. & E. Ac. William Quea F. M. g. F. Ly. a to our hear On arres.

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103 Win . ethicthat comet's fear I dom, But there nile in m Dye, my fill it is

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